

IPOMOEA AMNICOLA (CONVOLVULACEAE), A SOUTH AMERICAN WAIF IN MISSOURI. — Among some unidentified specimens of *Ipomoea* in the Herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden, received on loan through the kindness of Dr. Walter H. Lewis, was one which proved to be *Ipomoea amnicola* Morong, a native of Paraguay and parts of adjoining countries, well established as a weed in extreme southern Texas and adjacent Mexico (Tamaulipas). The specimen was collected by B. F. Bush (no. 9691) in waste ground at Sheffield (now part of Kansas City), Missouri, Sept. 26, 1921. In reporting the species from Texas (see *Lilloa* 29: 108 and 110, 1959), the late Carlos O'Donell assumed it to be native there and disjunct, with one intervening record in Colombia between the North American and main South American portions of its range. The earliest collection from Texas that I have seen was made in 1929; the plant occurs in disturbed habitats such as roadsides and fields and in towns; and it is steadily increasing its range. These facts all suggest an introduced species. The Missouri collection, eight years earlier than the oldest from Texas, is additional evidence of introduced rather than native status. The manner of its introduction is unknown. It behaves like another introduced *Ipomoea* at first taken to be native, *I. heptaphylla* (Roxburgh) Voigt (*I. Wrightii* Gray; *I. pulchella* of authors, not Roth), in showing a preference for heavier soils rather than sandy ones. The latter species, native to the Old World (probably originally from India), has been in Texas for more than 100 years, but although it has been collected in 17 central and southern counties with calcareous silt and clay, it is absent from the sandy eastern counties and from most of Louisiana. It reappears locally in southern and eastern Louisiana and in western Mississippi, where calcareous silts are present.

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